

Gambaran Pengetahuan Orang Tua Tentang Resiko Cedera Pada Anak Usia *Toddler* Di PAUD Darussalam Cicadas

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ABSTRAK

Anak usia *toddler* beresiko mengalami cedera karena menunjukkan perkembangan motorik yang lebih lanjut dan anak menunjukkan kemampuan aktivitas lebih banyak bergerak, mengembangkan rasa ingin tahu, dan eksplorasi terhadap benda yang ada di sekelilingnya. Pengetahuan tentang pertumbuhan dan perkembangan *toddler* perlu diikuti dengan pemahaman tentang pentingnya pencegahan terhadap bahaya yang dapat terjadi pada *toddler*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan orang tua tentang resiko cedera pada anak usia *toddler* di PAUD Darussalam Cicadas. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif dengan metode kuantitatif. Sampel penelitian menggunakan total sampling kepada 30 orang tua yang memiliki anak usia *toddler*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan responden yang berpengetahuan baik sebanyak 14 responden (46,6%) dan berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 16 responden (53,3%). Disimpulkan bahwa pengetahuan orang tua tentang resiko cedera pada anak usia *toddler* di PAUD Darussalam Cicadas sebagian besar kurang. Adapun saran dari peneliti diharapkan hasil penelitian ini menjadi sumber informasi dan dilakukan upaya-upaya penyuluhan tentang resiko cedera pada anak usia *toddler*.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, *Toddler*, Resiko Cedera

***The Description Of The Parent's Knowledge About The Risk Of Injury To The
Toddler At Darussalam Nursery School In Cicadas***

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ABSTRACT

The toddlers are at risk to have injury because they show further motoric development and the ability to move more actively, develop the curiosity, and explore towards the object around them. The knowledge about the growth and development of the toddlers must be followed by the understanding about the important the danger of prevention which can happen to the toddlers. The purpose of this research is to identify the parents knowledge about the risk of injury to the toddler at Darussalam Nursery School in Cicadas. This research used the descriptive approach and quantitative method. The sample of the research used is the total sampling to 30 parents who have toddlers. The result shows that there are 14 respondents (46,6 %) who have good knowledge in handling the risk of injury to the toddlers, and 16 respondents (53,3 %) who are worse in handling it. It is concluded that the toddlers parents have lack of knowledge about the risk of injury to the toddlers. The writer hopes that this research becomes the information resource and there are counseling efforts about the risk of injury the parents, especially to those who have toddlers to keep searching for the information about the prevention and kinds of injuries that happen to the toddlers.

Keywords: Knowledge, Toddlers, Risk of Injury